THE NATIONAL GALLERY AT KENSINGTON.

While Parliament is sitting at very dull work with unwonted assiduity-work which will interest "foreigners" only when its general result can be summed up, while the air is stirred by nothing more novel than talk about the casual mob on one side of the channel and the splendid displays of Paris-your correspondentwishes to take his readers in imagination through an exhibition which, though it has hardly yet been spoken of on this side of the water, and is visited by hardly a hundred persons a week, is certainly one of the most important and interesting that has ever been arranged for any public. I refer to the second special exhibition of National portraits now open at South Kensington. This must not be confused with the National Portrait Gallery, which is always open at Westminster. Its history is this: A few years ago some gentlemen got together and arranged at the South Kensing on Museum an exhibition of miniatures. Families from all parts of the kingdom were invited to contribute for a time their family miniatures to this exhibition, the most complete guarantees of security being given. The favorable response was so general that, under the careful historical and authentic supervision of Froude, Kingsley, and others the exhibition was entirely successful. It then occurred to Earl Derby that an exhibition of English portraits would be of great value, both in an historical and artistical point of view. In a letter to the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education Lord Derby wrote: "I have long thought that a National Portrait Exhibition, chronologically arranged, might not only possess great historical interest by bringing together portraits of all the most eminent cotemporaries of their respective eras, but might also serve to illustrate the progress and condition, at various periods, of British art. My idea, therefore, would be to admit either portraits of emment men, though by inferior or unknown artists, or portraits by eminent artists, though of obscure or unknown individuals." Lord Derby then offered for the purpose his own fine collection of portraits at Knowsley. The Lords of the Committee coincided at Westminster. Its history is this: A few years known individuals." Lord Derby then offered for the purpose his own fine collection of portraits at Knowsley. The Lords of the Committee coincided with his idea and arranged that there should be three exhibitions. The first we had last year. It began with English history, and came down to the reign of William and Mary, which began in 1689. The exhibition of last year was extremely interesting, although there was, of course, much discussion and question as to the authenticity of portraits, and so on. There was an especial importance in the collection of the portraits of the English poots who immediately preceded Shakespeare—the range of which he was the highest peak, but upon which he depended much for his elevation. But this second Exhibition, which was opened on the lat of May, is better than the first. There is very little doubt concerning the reality of any one of these portraits. Most of them are the heirlooms of the families of England, and their history is known. One thing, however, I remarked at once, and that is that portraits. Most of them are not as the constraints of England, and their history is known. One thing, however, I remarked at once, and that is that these newer pictures have not generally more freshness than the older ones of last year's collection. There was an odd illustration of the freshness of one of these old pictures of hast year. It was a portrait of Thomas, Earl of Arnndel, painted by Rubens, and belonging to the Earl of Warwick. There were many who believed, and The Athenaum openly declared, that its face had been "painted upon and spoiled." The picture, however, on subsequent examination by experts, turned out not to have been tampered with since it was first painted. The secret is probably to be found in the fact that there never has been a great school of portrait-painters in England since that of Vandyke and his followers—Dobson, Riley, Greenhill, and Wright—who painted most of the more restrained. hill, and Wright—who painted most of the more re-cent pictures of last year's exhibition. At the first of the period embraced by the present exhibition, the great court and fashionable painter was Sir Peter of the period embraced by the present exhibition, the great court and fashionable painter was Sir Peter Lely, who was followed in the same capacity by Kneller. After Kneller's death in 1723 the fashionable painter was Dahl, a Swede, who was accurate, but heavy in his style. Sir John de Medina, a Fleming, also gained distinction in the early part of last century, and some of his portraits are very spirited. Indeed, up to the time of Hogarth (born 1697, died 1764) the portrait painting of England seems to have been almost exclusively in the hands of foreigners. Beside those named, there were Vanderbank, Vanloo, and Vanakin. The English artits were sitting at the feet of these, and they were so dependent upon one of them (Vanakin) for the drapery in their pictures that Hogarth made a satirical painting of the English painters attending the Dutchman's funeral in a body. William Hogarth, having served his apprenticeship as engraver, made a run-away match—and any one who sees her portrait in this exhibition will not wonder—and afterward tried to support his young wife by portrait painting. He painted nature with truth and genins, as the portraits by him here would show were the without fame; but the fashionable world at that time patronized rather Hudson, one of the worst painters who ever lived. They are properly impaled for it in the lifeless colors which represent them on these walls. Nevertheless, Hogarth's appeal from tradition to truth was heard, and after him rose up his children and grandchildren in art—Reynolds, Gainsborough, Laurence, and others, whose greatest works are at this moment vainly competing with the fashionable galleries of London. There are on exhibition 806 portraits, extending to the year 1800, from which period the portraits of next year's exhibition are to date. On entering, one is at once in the time of Kueller. It really seems either that Kneller had Gainsborough, Laurence, and others, whose greatest works are at this moment vainly competing with the fashionable galleries of London. There are on exhibition sole portraits, extending to the year 1800, from which period the portraits of next year's exhibition are to date. On entering, one is at once in the time of Kueller. It really seems either that Kneller had a way of painting all ladies alike, or that all the "court beauties" were alike—which is not at all impossible in the time of William and Mary. Now and then, however, old Godfrey's tough heart seems to have been animated, as in the case of the beautiful Lady Middleton, who is finely represented as a sheperdess in low red drapery, tall length, with a lamb to her right. This was one of the "beauties of the court" whom the Queen proposed to have painted in one of the King's absences. "The famous Lady Dorchester," says Walpole, "advised the Queen against it, saying, 'Madam, if the King was to ask for the portraits of all the wits in his court, would not the rest think be called them fools?" A most powerful face and brow (the wig prevents all further criticism of the head) is this of Andrew Fletcher of Saltonu—the man who said, "Let me make the balasis of a nation, I care not who makes its laws." In this thoughful, keen, face, with its salient points, there is folded up that eventful life whice bore him through the Parliaments of Scotland and England, which led him, outlawed by his government to wander through the world, which found him fighting in Hungary, and brought him again to England with the Prince of Orange. There are here four extraordinary pictures of Sir Isaac Newton. The first is by Lely and represents a handsome youth with tender soft eyes and flowing brown hair, broad falling collar, black gown, white sleeves, his hands resting on a globe. Near to it is a wild-looking, thin, snow-haired old man which one could hardly believe related to the brown-haired youth. This is signed "G. Kneller, 1889." but it was not so much the Newton that a physiogno

is distinctly like the eighth Earl Derby, who lived just two centuries ago; and there is no difficulty in tracing the small mouth and clear-cut prim visage of this first Duke of Argyll (Archibald Campbell) who was executed in Edinburgh in the features of the present excellent Duke.

The oye that is keen for female beauty will be sure to dwell long upon Kneller's pictures of the celebrated Jennings family which are all here. If I mistake not, the first of them, Sarah Jennings, afterward Duchess of Marlborough, has had like honor to be celebrated in Emerson's Essay on Beauty. There are three pictures of her; one in front of Blenheim, with a low black dress, very beautiful indeed; another with a low white dress; a thing exquisite one with low open drapery fovealing a superb bust, her grand long hair failing on the femiliary of the superbolust, her grand long hair failing on the Herband. "Age could not wither her," says Walpole. Near by this is a beautiful picture of her daughter's Henrictta and Annic, as full length figures of children in a garden, with flowers in their hands. But Elizabeth, whom P ope celebrated in verse and tried to put on canvas, is not visible. Pope three bis sketches in the fire; yet that he could paint is evident from a good portrait here by him of Betterton, the actor. These Jennings, and several other beauties belong to the rigin of Queen Anne, who is here self well represented by E. Lilly (1703) in a velvet germined mantle. To the beautiful Marlborough family just alluded to must be awarded the credit of originating the fashion of wearing the hair full and flow sig, which is found, also, in Queen Anne's pottant. The previously worn lofty lace towers on the Lev! ("commodes" they were called) disappeared in the American Poto-Lithegraphic Company's works to the American Poto-Lithegraphic Company

ture is the famous "Kit-Cat Club," consisting of Steele, Vanbrugh, Addison, Congreve, the Marquis of Wharton, Darteneuf. Earl of Wilmington, Lord Mohun and Jacob Tonson, and near these a forcible and impressive picture of Pope resting his head on his hand—an invalid. It is a fascinating face. We next come to a fine group of pictures in the bast style of Sir Joshua Reynolds. They represent George III. and his Queen, the marriage of King George and Queen Charlotte at Windsor Castle, various lords, and the Ladies Waldegrave, very celebrated beauties in their day. Much admiration was excited in the first days of this exhibition by two pictures representing two lovely girls, the one washing linen, the other ironing—which were noted in the catalogue as the very celebrated beauties whose the catalogue as the very celebrated beauties whose promenades used to require extra police arrangements on account of the crowds attracted by them. Elizabeth Gunning (Duchess of Argyll) and Maria Gnnning (Countess of Coventry). It turns out, however, that although these were sold to Lord Mansfield as the Gunning girls, they were really the daughters of the painter of the pictures—Henry Mowland. There is, however, a beautiful little oval of Elizabeth Gunning, which is undoubtedly genuine, and fully bears out the traditions of her quiet beauty. However, the most beautiful woman of England, if Gainsborough's portraits are to be believed, was Anne Luttrell, afterward Duchess of Cumberland. The particular portrait to which

was Anne Luttrell, afterward Duchess of Cumberland. The particular portrait to which I refer was painted in 1766, and represents a most [spiritual, deep-eyed lady, with mouth full of poetic expression—the perfect Norman type. The face of Bohingbroke is that of a refined, pretty, cold, skeptical man—the last, one would say, to have inspired Pope (as he did) with that line about "the feast of reason and the flow of soul," which would be rather suggested by the neighboring broad. pretty, cold, skeptical man—the last, one would say, to have inspired Pope (as he did) with that line about "the feast of reason and the flow of son!," which would be rather suggested by the neighboring broad, comfortable face of Richard Steele (one of Kneller's finest works). How some of these portraits change one's preconceptions! Who would have fancied that Addison was a girlish fellow like this (evidently careful to have his nice hands painted), or that Congreve was so completely addicted to velvets and the like? Speaking of girlish men reminds me to say that there is a graphic picture sent here by Sir John Pakington of Edward Hyde, afterward third Earl of Clarendon, who was Governer of New-York in the reign of Queen Anne. He is represented (it was painted in 1723) in female low-necked evening dress, it being his idea of loyalty to his Queen to dress like her! "Among other apish tricks," says Miss Strickland, "Lord Cornbury, the half-witted son of Henry, Earl of Clarendon, is said to have held his State levees at New-York, and received the principal colonists dressed up in complete female court costume, because truly he represented the person of a female sovereign, his cousin, Queen Anne." Here, side by side, are Swift and Stella (Esther Johnson); he a regular flax-haired German student in look, very sad, however; she a merry, brown-eyed, pouting beauty. And here is Gay, the author of the "Beggar's Opera" (Hogarth), broad-faced, jolly, ugly, but with unmistakable genius; Nature, one would say, began to make a butcher, but changed her mind, and ended with a poet. Is it unseemly, after that, to say that the third portrait of him, a profile by Richardson, gives him very much the face of H. W. Beecher? One of the most charming pictures (Kneller) is that of Winifred Herbert, Countess of Nithsdale, the Scottish lass, light-haired and ruddy, who has a strong eye and nose and brow, which did her husband good service when she took his place in the tower, while he (under sentence of death for participating in the Ear

Woffington—all Charles Reade's heroines—are well represented.

It is just possible that my reader may have imagined that Peg Woffington is simply the creation of Charles Reade. She was an Irish girl, born in Dublin about 1730, and brought up to the stage by a famous rope-dancer, Madame Violante. Peg played for a time in Dublin, but when 18 appeared at Covent Garden as "Sir Harry Wildair," where her beauty and spirit won universal admiration. She acted with Garrick, who wrote a love-song to her as "My Peggy." She was gaining fast on Mrs. Cibber and Mrs. Bellamy, the stage-heroines of the time, when she was struck with paralysis while acting in 1757. She died at Teddington three years later. She was very remarkable for her sweetness, her loveliness, and her charities. Sir Joshua Reynolds painted her in the character of Penelope wearing a crown, her hands crossed. Vanloo has also left us this beautiful picture of her in a low neglige dress, with a bird-cage by her side, from which the canary has come forth to perch upon her shoulder. She was more lovely than beautiful. Mrs. Anne Oldfield, who is the chief to perch upon her shoulder. She was more lovely than beautiful. Mrs. Anne Oldfield, who is the chief She appeared at an early period than Peg. She was apprenticed to a seamstress at Westminster, but attracted the attention of Farquhar, and was induced to appear in a piece of Vanburgh's in 1700. She gained her fame as Lady Betty Modish, in Cibber's "Careless Husband." She is the "Flavia" of the "Tatler," and Pope's "Narcissa." When she died there was great lamentation, and her body lay in state in Jerusalem Chamber, and was buried with great ceremony. This picture represents her as very pretty, with low dress, held by a chain of pearls and jewels; she holds a paper in her hand, and is crowned with bay.

THE AMERICAN PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHIC

with bay.

About a year ago a company was formed for the pur-

About a year age a company was formed for the purpose of pushing the process practically and commercially. Since then, Mr. Osborne, acting as the Superintendent of the Company, has been busily engaged erecting the proper buildings and glass-room, and in securing the extensive apparatus necessary to carry forward the great business awaiting his movements.

Some months ago, all things being in readiness, he began printing, and has, we are glad to know, been very much encouraged.

He promised us we should come and see him when he was quite ready, and a few days ago we enjoyed that privilege.

gan printing, and has, we are glad to know, been very much encouraged.

He promised us we should come and see him when he was quite ready, and a few days ago we enjoyed that privilege.

The printing-house is located at the corner of Third-ave, and Tenth-st., Brooklyn, L. L.

Having arrived there, we met a cordial welcome, and were cheerfully shown the practical workings of the process, which we will attempt to describe in as few words as we can, without being tedious.

The photo-lithographic only differs from the lithographic process in the manner in which the drawing is made upon the stone to be printed from. With the latter our readers are all familiar, and the first step in the former is to place the drawing, engraving, or other original you desire to multiply copies of, on your plan-board, and make a perfect negative of it in the usual way. The negative must, of course, he excellent in every particular, and free from distortion. A print is made from this on a sheet of positive paper, coated with a mixture of gelatine, bit-hormate of potash, and albumen. This is a very sensitive paper, and prints much more quickly than alivered albumen paper. Removed from the printing-frame, we have upon the paper a brown drawing upon the bright yellow sheet, which then receives an even coating of a peculiar lithographic inft, called transfer ink. This operation is known as "blacking" the positive print. The sheet of prepared paper with the photograph upon it has now to be made capable of parting with the superfluous ink upon its surface. For this purpose, moisture and heat are necessary, and both are applied by floating the copy, face up, upon a surface of holling water, so long a time as the experience of the operator tells him is requisite. The next step is called "washing off." The print is laid, face up, on a piece of glass or other hard, smooth surface, and friction with a wet sponge or other suitable substance is applied to the black conting under which the photographic infining exists, and to develop which is now the

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The gist of many letters on Reconstruction addressed to the Editor of THE TRIRUNE by citizens residing in the South will be found below:

ALABAMA. Mobile .- "We have just gained two more points in the struggle for equal rights. Mayor Horton has appointed several respectable colored men on the

"Our Board of Regisfration are, greatly to the discom-fiture of the Rebels, acting under the instructions of Gep. Pope, he being their immediate superior, and having yet issued no orders to medify his first instructions, which in letter and spirit fulfill the law with regard to disfranchise-ment. As a consequence, this course excites great pas-sion. An attempt to prevent employes from registering, the following letter was sent:

"'Messes Tornans & Russell - Gentlemen We have formed that you have threatened to discharge your hands if they leave resister. We would warn you that you subject yourselves to trial by military Commission by so deing. You are requested to inform the that they can come and register, and if you cannot let them all come a once, they can come singly until all are registered. Esspecifiely.

"The charge is denied, but the letter will have a goo ored majority of about 200.

"A large Padden."

"A large Radical meeting was held June 22, in the adjoining County of Pollard. Speeches were made by Albert Griffin, the Rev. Chas. Levens, and L. V. Berrythe latter being one of the most elequent men of the South—a slave until the Federal occupation, he is a marvel to all who don't believe in the negro's capacity, and a delight to his friends."

Limestone County .- "We need but two or three amend ments to the Military acts to insure Reconstruction. Briefly then, Congress ought to provide for the vacating of these provisional Governments, all but the municipa of these provisional Governments, all but the municipal officers, and give the District Commanders power to organize a loyal military police, white and black, in each county of the insurgent States. At this post we have only 60 soldiers, officers and men, to keep order in 20 odd counties. There are not 100 soldiers in the State. The consequence is that we have to protect ourselves. A force of from 20 to 50 armed colored men is needed to protect a Republican meeting. We place guards around the ground and patrol all through its continuance. We never hold a League Council without armed sentinels at the door and Belgian rifles within the room."

Helena .- "Registration is progressing favorably in this county (Phillips), the ratio being two colored to one white, which, in a population of some 6,000, will make a white, which, in a population of some o₂₀₀, with make a large majority of voters. All here, excepting the Rebs are stanch Republicans. The colored men in this whole section of country are stanch Radical Republicans. Of that there cannot be a shadow of doubt. The negro knows full well who are his friends and who are not."

"Registering goes on slowly in this part of the State as yet. Quite a number of the planters boast that they can vote their hands for whoever they please. I venture to

Little Rock .- "The registration is going on slowly in this State. Gen. Ord has, in the appointment of Registers, taken middle ground. He has aimed, in each County, to taken middle ground. He has aimed, in each County, to appoint one clitizen in sympathy with the people, 0. e., having Rebel sympathies,) and two ex-Federal officers as a Board of Registration. It sometimes occurs that two officers cannot be conveniently found and two citizens are taken in. When, (which frequently happens,) one of the ex-officers is a Johnson man, the majority of the Board is against us. My confidence in the colored vote is increasing. They are acquiring information. Colored men are being sent quietly into the Counties to inform the people of their rights. The interest all take, women as well as men, is sufficient to assure us that but few will be without this information."

Warren.—"A large meeting was held in this (Bradley, County on the 1st ult. Speeches were made by Co. J.

County on the 1st ult. Speeches were made by Col. J. W. Bradley and others. Radical resolutions were adopted and a County Committee appointed. This meeting was a great blow at the third-party interest, as it established the fact that the freedmen know who are their best FLORIDA.

Pensacola .- "The Commandant of the Navy-Yard here says that those living on the navy-reserve cannot vote Are they not entitled to the privilege! Our strength in this county is there." Jacksonville.—" We had a capital meeting nere on the

28th uit. Col. F. W. Bardwell presided. A county and other committees were organized. Speeches were made by Cols. Bardwell, Hart, Williams, and Mr. Robinson. Value called a State Convention to meet on the 11th July at Tallahassee."

GEORGIA.

Atlanta .- "It was very fortunate Congress resumed its Atlanta.—"It was very fortunate Congress resumed its acssion, on the the 3d inst., otherwise their law of reconstruction would have become a dead letter; now, some, body else is likely to become so. I can see a better feeling obtaining among the people toward the measures of Congress, which they find so much more lement than they had been taught they were, and that a reaction is taking place, and I think that a Convention will be voted for by a very large malority. "The Rebels are telling everywhere the the most infa

mous lies to induce the colored people not to register. I am organizing associations among the colored people in the large towns to send men to go through the county and counteract these lies. Most of the white Registers are corrupt, as are some colored ones." "We are organizing this Congressional Dis-

trict as rapidly as possible. There are 14 counties in the District. We propose to have a County Committee each, District. We propose to have a County Committee each, to consist of 10 persons, equally divided between white and colored citizens. All these committees are not yet organized. John T. Coston is now actively engaged in this work. We have an executive committee here of the same number. The city is quite well organized. We have a white and a colored Council, and a Republican Club in each Ward. Mayor Foster Blodgett is President of the white club. It numbers about 60 members—all prominent citizens. We expect to curoll about 400 white voters in the club, and shall easily carry city and county. All our Republican clubs are organized on the plan presented by the Union Congressional Committee."

Waynesboro.—"We organized fully on the 29th ult., forming a county association and appointing a committee.

forming a county association and appointing a committee John T. Coston of Washington delivered a powerful speech John T. Coston of Washington derivered a powerisis special in favor of Republicanism. The meeting was the largest ever held in this county. Some of the newly-enfranchised walked over twenty miles to attend."

KENTUCKY.

Lexington.—" President Johnson is looked to by the

whole Rebel party of the State as their friend and coworker to exterminate the Radical party, and, I do not worker to exterminate the Radical party, and, I do not doubt, justly. All your laws for our protection will be moperative while he has their execution. Let impeachment be abandoned, and the Autumn of 1888 will witness a series of usurpations, bold and daring, that will appall the nation. Elections will be carried by fraud and violence, and nothing but another civil war will save the Republican party from overthrow and subjugation. This is the object nearest his heart, and he can easily find supple military officers ready to obey his orders. All you may do will be in vain without his removal, and with him deposed, no more is necessary to bring the nation in submission to the law."

LOUISIANA. LOUISIANA.

New-Orleans.-" A large meeting of the Sixth Ward Club was held last evening (June 25), at which the new Central Committee, Gov. B. F. Flanders, President, was recognized. Speeches were made by leading men.

"The only salvation for these ten Rebel States now is in

the reassembling of Congress in July, that they may give absolute power to the District Commanders, as Johnson absolute power to the District Commanders, as Johnson once said they had; that the meaning and intent of the Military bill may be made so piain and palpable that no quasi-rebel, be he Attorney-General or President, can dedge its provisions, or safely set it at naught by legal chicanery. It Congress does not meet, then farewell reconstruction for two years, and the loyal citizens of the United States, white and black, must live (if they are so permitted) under State Governments that regard 'loyalty' as a crime, and its votaries as the worst of criminals.

"We hope that Congress at its coming session will sustain the military commanders at the South in their line of duty."

the fact the negroes are the only persons in this State who are preparing to celebrate the ensuing. Fourth in a fitting Baton Rouge,-" A very large Union meeting was held

here on Saturday (the 23d), and an excellent speect was made by C. C. Morgan of New-Orleans."

MISSISSIPPI.

Vicksburg .- John M. Langston, the colored orator of Ohlo, arrived here yesterday (1st) just in time to attend our State Convention. He spoke this evening to a large audience of both races at the Court House. A number of our leading citizens were present. The subject was "Ed ucation," and it was well handled. He delivered an ora ucation," and it was well handled. He delivered an ora-tion at Natchez on the 4th and returns here next week We anticipate great results from his labors."

Jackson .- "Our preliminary Republican State Conven tion was a success, except that no platform was adopted We have an efficient Executive Committee now, with a County Committee of two, not yet appointed, acting with us as the State Committee. Our meeting to cleet uelegates to the State Convention was attended by only four whites, though notice was given."

Natchez.—"We are safe in this county—all the river

counties, I believe, but must say that I am fearful of the interior. It is not yet safe there for a Radical to make speeches. Many threats are made to intimidate the colored people in the interior. A meeting was called lately in an adjoining county about railroad matters. Many of the whites got drunk, and so it was turned into a meeting to talk to the freedmen, which was done in this wise: 'Now, if you register, and do not vote as we tell you, we will discharge you without pay, and we will drive you like sheep out of the country. If we lose the election, negro blood will run ankle deep on the ground.' A colored man, a discharged Union soldier, twice wounded, told these Rebels that they intended to register and vote as they pleased, and that the game of blood was one two could play at. He finally told them 'that the blood might as well begin now that an equal number of both color were present.' The Rebels didn't see it.

"The Republicans here are working very hard to obtain success in the State. Our organization in this county numbers over 3,000, is daily increasing, and before the election comes off will number over 5,000."

Corinth.—"We are very weak here. I mean the Reinterior. It is not yet safe there for a Radical to make

Corinth.-"We are very weak here. I mean the Republicans, and the Rebels are strong, more deflant than

in 1861. They openly declare that with Johnson at their head, and with the Copperheads North to back them, the next fight will be in their favor."

Greenville .- " A Radical meeting was held here on the 22d of June, at which delegates to our Republican State

Convention were appointed, and a County organization NORTH CAROLINA.

A gentleman just returned from a town in North Carolina, thus reports the "situation": "The result of the coming election for a Convention in orth Carolina is approximately estimated by our friends om the following figures. White and Elack, they say From the 65,000 blacks, 50,000 to 55,000 are confidently hoped for on our side. This makes the contest seem a close one; but, with a vigorous contest, success is probable. The Union League daily and nightly gains ground. There are four bradches or organizations of it here, and all proselytizing vigorously. After a meeting at Smith-field, Mr. Harris, the colored orator, admitted 70 members. These organizations are the great bulwark of Republican strength in North Carolina."

Raleigh .- " We had a mass meeting here on the Fourth, attended by nearly six thousand persons. Gov. Holden, J. H. Harris and others spoke. Altogether it was a J. H. Harris and others spoke. Allogether it was a splendid affair. The people are very much oppressed with taxes in this State. Their illegal Government are collecting some \$500,000 to squander among themselves. If Congress would only abelish the Government, and give us a military one pure and simple, it would help the loyal people to restore the State soon."

Haywood County.—With the help of the freedmen we can easily the face of all Paled corrections.

can carry this country in the face of all Rebel opposition There were but ten Union men in the county when the State went out. Some were murdered, and the rest un-derwent such tortures and persecutions that death would have been a blessing."

Greensboro .- " As far as we can conveniently attend their meetings, we find that our newly-become citizens

Murfreesboro .- "We are to have a large gathering in this town, July 4. This will be the first Republican meeting ever held in Hartford County."

Lumberton .- "The disaffected however, in our midst, do not seem to suffer much dimunition in their vindictive-ness. Our friend, Mr. Birnie, while quietly sitting at his office door on the 27th ultimo, was assaulted and his office door on the 27th ultimo, was assaulted and beaten by a gang of five of the 'reconstructed' to whom he had to put the law some time ago in defense of the Freedmen, one of them flinging him off the high plazza in front of his office into the street and sprained one of his ankles very bally. He was unable to move from his room for several days, but is getting better, though he is compelled to use his crutch yet. I do not know what will come out of it, but I know that if Mr. Altorney-General Stanbery had not published his opinion there would have been no such attempt. We Union men of the South feel that we have been cruelly deceived all along."

Charlesten .- " The colored voters (who are generally in favor of the Republican party), though in a majority of about 20,000, are so scattered over the State as to render about 29,900, are so scattered over the State as to render thoroughly organizing necessary. Hundreds of them are on plantations distant from any line of communication; employed by men, radically opposed to all the great principles of our party, and who exercise more or less influence upon them in their unorganized state, and will do all they can to deter them from voting either by intimidation or deception. But erganized, they are inspired with confidence, and they are secure against the threats of their employers. With organization, all parts of the State, even to the remote plantations, could be reached. Such an organization is absolutely necessary, and must be secured. The time for registration is near at hand, and perhaps fully a half of the colored people are ignorant of the time. They cannot vote unless they register. They will not know, unless we inform them, and the only way to do this is to send reliable men (and we have plenty of them here) on every plantation. By the establishment of Union Leagues, we can be in constant communication with every plantation in the State. If we have thorough organization, we will guarantee South Carolina to the Republican party by an immense majority.

"We have good news to communicate in the fact that Col. Solomon Jones of the Greenville, or Mountain District, has taken the stump for the Republican party. Col. Jones resisted the Confederacy all through the war. He has made speeches at Marfetta and other places, and will speak at the first point on the ensuing Fourth. He is thoroughly Radical. Two thousand mountain men acknowledge him as their leader. His influences very great in the six Districts to which Gov. Perry looks for resistance to the contfol of the State by the negroes." thoroughly organizing necessary. Hundreds of them are

Greenville .- " I fear, if the election comes off before the 1st of October, that the landholders will control a great many of the poor serfs as they are dependent on them for bread. The negroes tell me that their old masters get crowds of them together, professing great friendship for them, giving them liquor to drink, and declaring that as they were raised together they must now go together." TENNESSEE.

Nashrille .- "We have a pretty thorough organization, and are laboring with all the ability and zeal we possess. and are laboring with all the ability and zeal we possess. Our enemies are working with desperation, and as they include nearly the entire body of landowners in Middle and West Tennessee, and have been the leaders of political opinions in former years, they will go to the entire length of their capacity in every effort to wrest victory from us. A lready, the word is given out by those in an thority among them, that every negro who votes the Radical ticket will be discharged, and every white man marked and shanned, and his business, if possible, ruined."

-- It seems next to impossible to make persons utside of the Rebel States understand the condition of affairs here. They labor under the delusion that the colored people are already free in counties where there are no garrisons and no Bureau agents. They actually think the Civil Rights bill is enforced. Now, in fact, in many parts of Texas, the colored people are not free; and as to the Civil Rights bill, I have not learned of its enforcement in a single instance. As nobody has been punished, it is assumed that rebellion is no crime. Worse than all, unrepentant Rebels fill all our so-called State offices. Our State courts are chiefly occupied in building up a judicial justification of the Rebellion.

"Our chances of carrying the State are increasing every day. We have at last established a thoroughly loyal paper—The Austin Republican. We have four now in the State. If we could command any patronage we should more certainly carry the State, but from the Governor down to the lowest subordinate, all are bitterly hostile.

Brownsville.—'Documents of Republican tendencies are perhaps better received on this frontier than any other portion of the Southern States. This city is strong in the Radical element."

San Antonio.—At Corpus Christi in this State, the office of The Union Record, a paper favoring Reconstrucaffairs here. They labor under the delusion that the col-

fice of The Union Record, a paper favoring Reconstruction, was recently destroyed by fire. Several murders have also been committed in the same region. These deeds were the work of Rebels and for political reasons. At Lavernia, a viliage south of this place, a few days since, a freedman supposed to belong to the Loyal League, was murdered by a couple of Rebels named Tayloy. They went to him in the field where he was at work, and ordered him to reveal the secrets of the organization. On refusing, they commenced to whip him with small cowbides. The colored man ran, the assassins after him, lashing him at every jump, until when he reached the chapparal they fired at and killed him. Two other freedmen had previously been shot, it is believed by the same parties. Such are some of the beautics of Reconstruction in this region." tion, was recently destroyed by fire. Several murders

Richmond .- "To-morrow morning we leave for the

Richmond.—"To-morrow morning we leave for the South-West. The work is going on bravely. Virginia is surely Radical. There will be a large white Radical vote given hereabout. The negroes are well organized, and now what is wanted is labor devoted to-reaching the white population. The last few days have produced a great change in and about Richmond. If Carl Schurz could be persuaded to visit Richmond, he would do a great work here. There are 5,000 Germans in Richmond. These generally sympathize with the Radicals. Schurz's presence here would secure the organization of a German Republican Club of 500 voters. There are 2,500 Germans in Petersburg, and about the same number in Norfolk."

Laurenceville.—"We had quite a scene in this Burgh to-Lawrenceville .- "We had quite a scene in this Burgh to-

Lawrenceville.—"We had quite a scene in this Burgh today (23d ult.) The Conservative Unionists (so-called) held
a meeting here, at which abuse of Republicans was the
main feature. A Col. Maliory made the principle harangue, and devoted himself chiefly to the denunciation
of the Bureau Agent here, Lieut. Kimball. While the Committee on Resolutions were out, an elderly and respected
citizen here—Mr. Tucker—much esteemed by the freed
people, attempted to address a few words to them. Young
Mallory and others attacked and cruefly beat him. The
freedmen seeing this made a rush to his rescue. Matters
were quieted by prompt interposition of Lieut. Kimball,
and quiet was restored. The meeting dispersed. This
affair will do the cause no harm."

Libertu—"The colored people are all registering, and Liberty.—"The colored people are all registering, and

of ar they are ahead. The whites show a good deal of coldness, and don't care whether they register or not. We had a large meeting here last evening. The Union League is getting along first-rate here; 500 members have joined in a month. We have not a national flag in all this

Harrisonburg .- "The Rebels are grieving over 'the lost cause, and are using threats to prevent freed-men registering. They succeed in some instances, for many of these poor people, having no dependence, are forced to labor for those who oppress them thus. Everything these treacherous people do is done grudgingly, and with the hope of getting into power again."

THE SARATOGA EXCURSION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA, July 16, 1967.

No.

A number of prominent gentlemen from New-A number of prominent gentlemen from New-York are at the Clarenden, having come here by way of Athens on the line of Day boats, at the invitation of the managers to inspect the new route. This route connects at Athens with all points for the North and West, and the time saved enables trayelers to reach their destination as quickly as by the railroad, enjoying a pleasant sail instead of a disagreeable ride, and at much cheaper rates. The party came up by the Channecy Vibbard. In passing from West Point to Newburgh, a distance of ten miles, the boat was timed, and made the distance in 20 minutes, or nearly 30 miles an hour. A fine dinner was served on the boat, at which speeches were made by Mr. Henry Smith, President of the New-York Board of Supervisors, George Wilkes, Capt. Hitchcock, William L. Stone, Erastus Brooks, and others.

Sam Patch, jr., whose real name is Beman, the daring acrobat of Houston, Texas, leaped from the yard-arm of a vessel there, recently, a distance of 120 feet, performing several summers aults meantime. He fell flat on his back in the water, and was so injured that he had to be conveyed home, and his life was despaired of. A large crowd lined the river sides to witness the leap. In the upper part of New-Hampshire, the torekeepers will pay farmers but a shilling a pound for

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

THE SECOND-HAND BOOTH AFFIRMATION BULED OUT-THE BOOTH DIARY-WEICHMAN'S TES-TIMONY-THE DEFENSE TO CLOSE TO-DAY. TREESCAPE TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, July 17 .- The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding. Mr. Bradley, sr., said when the Court adjourned yesterday a proposition was made to in-troduce an agreement between Booth and others in relation to the conspiracy. He admitted that the paper would not be evidence for the prosecution, because it would show that Surratt was not in the conspiracy; but it was clearly admissable when offered by the defense. He held that it was pertinent to the issue, and when any evidence was offered it was for the Court to determine whether the evidence offered is pertinent to the issue, and it is for the jury to determine the weight of the evidence. If the Court can see that the jury may draft an inference from a fact offered, it must go to the jury. It is exceedingly difficult to ascertain whether any positive rule of law governs the admissibility of testimony, and he had, therefore, hunted up no authorities. What is offered in evidence is a fact bearing upon the issue which this jury is now trying, and in the absence of any positive rule of exclusion, it must go to the jury. If there is such a positive rule, it is for the prosecution to show it. This is not a case where the prisoner might have manufactured the plot, but it is the declaration of the party made at the very act, and it is as much a part of the respessal as though it were written at the moment of the transaction. It is the concerted plan, signed by the actors immediately preceding the action, and they go from the table and confirm the acts which the prosecution has shown and proven. The prosecution have shown the execution of the act, and the defense now desires to prove the agreement to execute, and, in view of the testimony already given, no one would suppose the issue, and when any evidence was offered it was for

the prosecution has shown and proven. The prosecution have shown the execution of the act, and the defense now desires to prove the agreement to execute, and, in view of the testimony already given, no one would suppose that the prisoner assisted in fabricating the proof. Two questions are involved in this: One, whether he was a conspirator, to murder the President; and the other, whether he was an actor in the murder. These are totally distinct questions. The charge here attempts to fix the prisoner as engaging in the murder, and the conspiracy is to be shown as proof. Another question was, whether there was a conspiracy to kill, and that is the gist of the inquiry here. Who were the conspiracy, is a question for inquiry. Ordinarily a conspiracy is a secret, and it is to be proved by circumstantial evidence; for, if it were made public, then the conspiracy would be exploded. The prosecution has attempted to show that there was a conspiracy. They say they trace the conspiracy from 1863, until its culmination, and they say that Surratt and others were engaged in a conspiracy. This was proven thus by Welchman's testimony. If they have proven anything by this witness, it is that the conspiracy he (Welchman) testiles had terminated and failed in March, 1855. After that time they never brought the parties charged together by any one witness, and it is therefore a question for the jury whether there were two conspiracies, and what became of that conspiracy in March. They have offered to prove that Surratt was here on April 18, and we must meet that point. They offer evidence from which they came of that conspiracy in March. They have offered to prove that Surratt was here on April 14, and we must meet that point. They offer evidence from which they infer that Surratt was in that conspiracy, and the defense meet that by offering the agreement of the conspirators, and showing that Surratt was not a party to that agreement. The presecution had preduced Booth's diary to show that the murder was decided upon April 14, and can the defense then be precluded from offering the agreement to murder in which the name of the prisoner does not appear! It is not the confession of the party who had done the deed, but it is the agreement to do it, and the prisoner is excluded from the agreement, and he could therefore see no reason or could conceive no rule of law why the evidence should not be admitted. He (Mr. Bradley) admitted that elementary writers argued that circumstantial proof, but no writer ever held that circumstantial evidence was better than positive proof. Here was a contract that committed men to the gallows; a contract that would never have been entered into except by men who had leat their reason—mad men—a contract to commit a murder that has not its parallel. It was not kept in their possession, and secreted by them, but handed to a third party, to be used as evidence against these four men, who boldly offered themselves as a sacrifice for what they deemed to be the nation's wrongs. In that contract the prisoner ould not participate, and it is due, not only to the prisoner, but to others that have been nurdered, that all the facts connected with the conspiracy should be brought out; and this paper cannot be excluded except upon the most inexerable rule of law. If it were the prisoner ould not participate, and it is due, not only to the prisoner. The question of the admissibility of this evidence is for the court. The question whether Surratt was a party to the conspiracy agreed upon, but withing and the first conspiracy, to other that have been nurdered, that all the facts conspiracy agreed upon,

tion of law.

Mr. Carrington said he understood these feeble attempts at riot; it was to create laughter, and the same spirit would create a mob, if possible. In conclusion Mr. Carrington argued that the testimony should be excluded. Judge Pisher ruled that the testimony was landmissible. It might have been the very object of the conspirators to thus secure some of the parties to the conspirators to thus secure some of the parties to the conspiracy by getting up this excitement.

Mr. Maitheus reculed and cross-cramined by Mr. Pierrepont—Witness was born in the United States; during the rebellion witness's sympathies were with the Union side; preferred that the rebellion should be put down other ways than by war; had, at that time, confidence in lexislation, but have not much confidence in awar as a measure of reuniting the country (paper exhibited); witness was examined by Col. Foster and the examination was taken down; at that examination witness did not say anything about the letter; posibly might have said the day witness saw Booth on horseback was the last time witness saw him; witness testified then that Booth had presented witness with a box, but that was several days before the miterview alinded to; witness might have been asked when he saw Booth, and might have replied a day or two before the assassination; witness saw Booth last on the stage of the theater the night of the assassination; saw him last before that on horseback on the avenue; don't remember that witness said on the examination alinded to that the last time he had seen Booth was a day or two before; witness did nit want to tell at that examination that he had seen Booth that day, as he was afraid he might become involved in the matter.

By Mr. Merrick—Tell the jury why you destroyed that paper.

Mr. Pierrepont—You need not answer that question.

aution that he had seen Booth that day, as he was afraid he might become involved in the matter.

By Mr. Merrick—Teil the jury why you destroyed that paper.

Mr. Pierrepont—You need not answer that question.

The vitness, explaining his testimony of yesterday, said that some of the papers had stated that he had said Booth had handed the witness the letter with an air of great secresy; he wished to say that it was not so; there was no air of secresy about the manner in which Booth handed witness the paper.

Gen. Thomas Eckert, secorn—Witness was shown the Booth diary, and said he had seen it before; had seen the letter on the locae leaf; witness don't think that the one exhibited is the original; thinks it (the original) is in the War Department; the original, witness believed to be a part of the book; thinks the counsel for the prosecution has the original in his possession.

Cross-camined—I don't remember the day witness saw it last; saw it in the War Department; witness don't know in whose hand-writing the letter was; witness don't know in whose hand-writing the letter was; witness don't know where Gen. Baker is now; witness believes the letter was printed, but don't premember to have seen it in print.

Mr. Merrick said that the paper the witness had first seen was the one the prosecution had proved to be the original paper. He was going now to prove that it was not. He thought that inasmuch as the counsel for the prosecution had the original in his possession, he ought now to produce it.

Mr. Pierrepont said had had not seen it since the day the witness had alluded to, but it possibly might be in his possession among his papers.

Judge Pierrepont here examined his papers, but did not find it, and at the surgestion of Mr. Merrick and to give time for further search, the Court, at 11:30 a. m., took a recess for half an hour.

On reassembling, Gen. Eckert was again placed on the stand, and the cross-examination continued.

Q.—Will you look at the leaf of the diary and say whether it is a leaf out of that diary.

Mr. Merrick—Did you ever see Booth write. A. No. 8ir.

Mr. Pierrepont—Are you an expert in handwriting? A. Iam. This is Booth's handwriting, in my ludgment.

Q. Have you ever seen a paper in the handwriting of Booth that was sent to Dr. Stewart! A. No. Sir.

By Mr. Merrick—Witness told Mr. Pierrepont that the paper now exhibited was not the original paper sent to Stewart; that paper did not seem to be in Booth's handwriting; it was on a leaf of the dilary, and detached; when the dilary first came into witness's possession, the paper now exhibited was in it; this paper came to witness first, and the other came after the arrest of Dr. Stewart; the other paper contained pin holes, as though having been folded and fastened around the money alluded to in it; the other paper was discolored, but this is less discolored than that; witness was then Assistant Secretary of War, and these papers came into witness's hands in an official capacity.

De Mr. Pierrepont—Witness spoke to counsel about the

capacity.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Witness spoke to counsel about the paper after Lieut. Baker had been on the stand; witness last saw the original paper in the diary, and handed the diary to Judge Pierrepont at his desk in the Court.

Q. What were the contents of that paper! Objected to be the diarys.

diary to Judge Pierreport at his desk in the Court.

Q. What were the contents of that paper! Objected to by the defense.

Mr. Pierreport—The paper may possibly be found. If it was in the diary it may be among the papers in the clerk's desk.

The Wilness—The original was in my possession, and remained in my safe at the War Department, and when I was summoned to Court brought it here and gave it to Judge Pierrepont; I never told Judge Pierrepont of Stewart's arrest, not a word of it; the original paper got before the committee of Congress, and witness subsequently heard had been published.

J. A. W. Ularcoe, recalled—Was in Canada in 1865; left Montreal at 3:20 p. m., and came through St. Albans and Springfield to New-York; cut to New-York in 23 hours.

was informed that was the quickest route; got to Montreal on Saturday, the 23d of April; from Albany to Montreal was about 19 hours; witness has traveled West from Albany; witness den't know the time from Albany to Syraeuse, or from Albany to Buffalo; witness has never taken notes of his time in travelling those routes.

John J. Ford, recalled for the defense—Witness was in the Carroll Prison with Weichman; was there thirty-nine days as a half; told him he was mistaken as to the time when Peescars was performed.

Mr. Carrington objected to the last answer, and the Court ruled the answer out.

Q. Did Weichman not state to you, when in prison, that he was short of clothes because he had left his clothes at Mrs. Surratt's to be washed, and was not permitted to send for them 4. A. He stated that in substance; Mr. Idoyd was in prison with witness; Weichman told witness that he had told the Secretary of War where John Surratt was at the time of the assassination; he said he had told him that he was in Montreal.

Mr. Pierrepont asked to have the last question stricken out—that about Montreal—and the Court so ordered.

By Mr. Bradley—He (Weichman) told witness that Surratt was in Canada the day of the assassination, because he had seen a dispatch from Surratt from there, dated the 12th.

By Mr. Carrington—Witness took notes of some con-

the 12th.

By Mr. Carrington-Witness took notes of some conversations in the prison, but not at the time they oc

curred.

James L. Maddox recalled for the defense—Witness wal
in Carroll prison with Welchman; witness went with
Welchman to Windor's building, where an examination was had.

Q.—Did you hear an officer tell Weichman that if he didn't testify to more than he had already told, he would

hang him t Mr. Carrington-I object; your Honor has already ruled The Court-You must put the question so as to make it

apply to this trial.

Mr. Merrick stated that the defense had no further witnesses to examine to-day; that they had sent for witnesses, who had telegraphed that they would be here to-night. He could now state to the coursel on the other side that the defense expected to close their testimony to-morrow. The Court knew how the defense had been embarrassed in obtaining the presence of their witnesses here. It was a difficult matter to get witnesses here from the British Description.

Dominions.

The Court acquiesced in the remarks of counsel, and would therefore now take a recess. Accordingly at 140 p.m. the Court took a recess until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THE NEW HOPE OF LABOR. From The Independent.

BY HORACE GREELEY. Cooperation is not a hypothesis. Its value does

Coöperation is not a hypothesis. Its value does not depend upon the soundness of any political or social theory. It has been subjected to the test of actual experiment, with signal and enduring success. How far the principle may be profitably carried, we cannot yet say; but enough has been demonstrated beyond cavil to justify sanguine, far-reaching anticipations. The aim of this article is simply to explain to those whose attention has not hitherto been called to the subject the nature and workings of the central idea.

Let us employ the business of shoe-making to illustrate the principle:

Let us employ the business of shee-making to illustrate the principle:

In and around the City of New-York, several thousands of men and women gain their livelihood by the manufacture of all manner of Boots and Shoes. Some of them are foremen or cutters, earning \$20 to \$30 per week; the ordinary journeymen earn from \$10 to \$20 when in full work; the women, by binding, earn from \$2 to \$6 per week. All are liable at any moment to be thrown out of employment by mere dislate, suspicion, or caprice; all hold a relation of virtual antagonism to their employers, who occupy an intermediate position between the actual producers and the consumers of shoes. The workman wants more pay; he is under a censtant temptation to slight his work—to make appearance serve instead of faithful performance—and he is liable to be cheated out of his earnings by the roguery or bankruptey of his "boss;" who, on his part, may fail through no fault of his own, but because insufficient patronage, exorbitant rents, and failing markets have devoured his capital.

Cooperation would replace this industrial chaos as follows;

Let 1,000 (more or less) of the shoemaking men and

Cooperation would replace this industrial chaos as follows:

Let 1,000 (more or less) of the shoemaking men and wemen subscribe their respective savings to form a working capital, say of \$100,000, in shares of \$50 to \$100 each. Let them assemble and choose a manager or general agent who combines experience with capacity, and who can give ample security for his fidelity to his trust. Let the manager hite a suitable building, buy the requisite stock and fixtures, and commence the manufacture and sale of shoes for account of the company, giving employment to the stockholders, and, at times, to others also; paying each fairly for his or her work, and selling the product to customers, and to the trade, should custom ever prove inadequate. Let the public be fairly advised that this is a workmen's concern—that its products are made upon honor and are sold at fair prices, to the profit of the producers slone. It does seem that the great body of consumers, being themselves working men and women, would prefer to buy at this shop, provided the goods and the prices are satisfactory. prices are satisfactory.

The advantages to be realized by the system are briefly

1. Steady Work.—The public demand for shoes is nearly

Prices are satisfactory.

The advantages to be realized by the system are briefly these:

1. Steady Work.—The public demand for shoes is nearly constant. The makers would be paid such wages as the prices obtained for their work would justify; but shoes could always be sold for more than the cost of stock. In good times, their earnings would be liberal; in dull times, they would be moderate; but each worker would keep doing, and would always have something to carry home to his family on Saturday night.

2. Just Recompense.—Whatever the wearer paid for his shoes, the maker would receive, less the inevitable cost of rent, interest on capital, management, etc. If the wearer paid \$1 for the making of a pair of shoes, the maker could hardly fail to receive 90 cents of it.

3. Constant Incitement to Saving.—Under the ordinary wages system, nine-tenths of our journeymen save nothing. When trade is dull, they cannot; When it is brisk, they do not. Liberal carnings are squandered in drink; he year gament is drowned in drink; he loses hope, and staggert almessly into a pauper's grave, leaving his children te charity and to run the same dreary round. But a cooperator must have saved something to form the nest-egg of the enterprise, whereof the capital will always need to be enlarged. When trade is bad, all will wish to keep their products for sale in better days, so as not to have their products for sale in better days, so as not to have them sold at inadequate prices. Let such a concern start with a capital of \$100,000, and the absociates would strain every nerve thenceforth to double and troble it.

4. Increase of Self-Respect.—The workmen regularly employing and paying themselves, choosing and changing their own agent or manager, and maintaining a vigitiant oversight over their common interests, would inevitably be more sedate, considerate, dignified, than so many "tramping jours." They would find little time for target-shooting, or games of any kind. They would be responsible, tax-paying members of the community, alive

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

To the Editor of The Tribune SIR: Your frequent allusions to the Grand

Army of the Republic, and your unjust charges against a large number of faithful ex-soldiers who are among its worthy and honored members, have induced me to request that you will publish the following extract from the Constitution of that Association:

The results which are designed to be accomplished by this organization are as follows:

1. The preservation of these kind and fraternal feelings which have bound together, with the strong cords of love and affection, the soldiers and sallors who have stood together in many battles, sieges, engagements, and marches.

2. To make these ties available in works and results of kindness, of favor, and material sid to those in need of saislatance. worthy and honored members, have induced me to re-

2. To make these ties available in works and results of kindness, of favor, and material aid to those in need of assistance.

3. To make provision, where it is not aircady done, for the apport, care, and education of soldiers and sallors orphans, and for the maintenance of the widows of deceased soldiers and sallors.

4. For the protection and assistance of disabled soldiers and sallors, whether disabled by wounds, sickness, old age, or misfortune.

5. For the extablishment and defense of the rights of the late soldiers and sallors of the Unitel States, morally, socially and politically, with a view to incuicate a proper appreciation of their services to the country, and to a recognition of such services and claims by the American people.

6. The maintenance of true allegiance to the United States of America, hased upon a paramount respect for and fidelity to the national constitution and laws, manifested by the discountenancing of whatever may tend to weaken loyoly, incite to insarrection, traseas, or rebelling, or in say to weaken loyoly, incite to insarrection, traseas, or rebelling, or in say to weaken loyoly, incite to insarrection, traseas, or rebelling, or in any townsor in page the discounters of the proper support of the prop men. EThe attacks, after as well as during the war, on soldiers'

men.

The attacks, after as well as during the war, on soldiers' organizations of any and every kind, first came naturally from Copperheads. Many such attacks were well-grounded. But the fact that designing men have found it thus far impracticable, and the knowledge of the fact that that fature it will be impossible to control for party purposes the, united sentiment of the G. A. R., have induced other attacks of precisely the tone of your own. The inference is clear that somebody has been disappointed; others will be.

As to the "Society of the Cincinnati," was not that confined in its membership to officers of the old Revolutionary Army and their successors! Candidates to be elected into the G. A. R., however, "shall be soldiers, and honorably discharged soldiers, of the United States Volunteer or Regular Army, or sailors, and honorably discharged sailors, of the United States Navy."

New-York, July 11, 1867.

Francis Cohn, a Milwaukee merchant, has een convicted of arson, and sent to State Prison for five

Mr. Van Camp of Corning last week killed a rattlesnake having 13 rattles, indicating the reptile's age
to be about 16 years.

An ungrateful son at Boston, named William

Wallace, stole his mother's feather bed, worth \$40, and old it for \$7, to take his girl riding the ether day. Between Memphis and Nashville is the following inscription on a sign-board at a railroad crossing.
"Look out for the Ingine wen the wisle blocs or rings." The Erie Railway machine shops at Dunkirk

have just completed two locomotives for the road, which are constructed with the water-tanks around the upper portion of the boiler. The tender is thus left entirely for Emma C. Moore, an orphan girl, residing in

Atlanta, Ga., having quarreled with her lover, took polson and then plunged into the river. She was rescued from the water by a policeman, but died soon after. She was but 15 years old.